

INTRODUCTION : IOM works with national and local authorities in order to gain a better understanding of population movements throughout **West and Central Africa**. Flow Monitoring Points (FMPs) allow IOM to quantify and qualify migration flows, trends and routes, at entry, transit or exit points (such as border crossing posts, bus stations, rest areas, police checkpoints and reception centers). In Nigeria, FMPs were established in March 2017 in several important transit locations in **Sokoto** and **Kano**. Daily movements of **passenger buses** to and from Niger is observed at these points daily. This dashboard is an overview of the data collected in these FMPs in **July 2018**.



Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the FMPs in **Nigeria** increased by 10 per cent in the reporting period as compared to **June**. Reportedly, this increase as a result of the rainy season which led people to travel extensively for farming activities. In **July**, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon, were the main countries of destination and departure of population passing through the different FMPs.

In addition, the main types of flows identified were: **Short term local movement** or movement for less than six months duration (39% of all flows);

Economic migration of more than six months (36% of all flows); and **Seasonal** (17% of all flows).

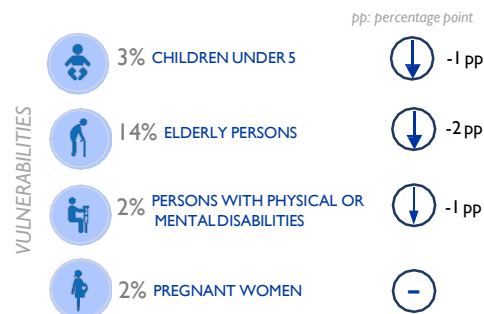
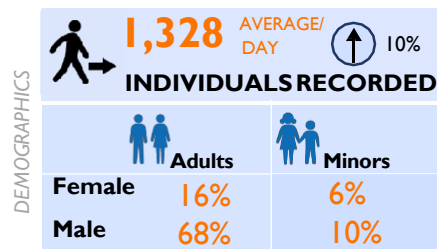
Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (61% of all flows), buses (29% of all flows), bikes (3% of all flows), motorbikes (6% of all flows), and others (1% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonians nationals were the main nationalities observed this month.

METHODOLOGY: The flow monitoring methodology aims to identify areas prone to internal, cross-border and regional migration. Mobility area assessments are conducted at the national level. DTM teams then collect information at the local-level to identify key transit points. Enumerators collect data from key informants at the flow monitoring points: key informants may be bus station staffs, police or custom officers, bus drivers or migrants themselves. Data is collected through a basic form combined with direct observations – enabling gender and nationality breakdowns. In Sokoto, the FMP was selected following consultations with local and national key stakeholders involved in the management of migration in Nigeria and based on its location and distinctive characteristics of flows in the area. Data is collected on a daily basis during peak hours.

LIMITATIONS: Data collected for these exercises should be understood as estimations only. They represent only part of the total flows passing through the Gada – Galmi, Sabon-Birni – Guidan-Roundji, Illela – Kornni, Kano – Maradi and Kano - Zinder routes. The spatial and temporal coverage of this data collection activity is therefore incomplete. In addition, although data is collected daily, it is collected only during peak hours. The portion of the flows that occur during the uncovered hours is not represented. Data on vulnerability is based on direct observation and should be understood as mainly indicative.

DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	65	-5 pp
Niger	34	+5 pp
Chad	1	-

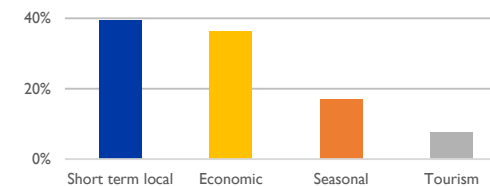
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	62	-5 PP
Nigeria	35	+5 PP
Chad	2	-
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

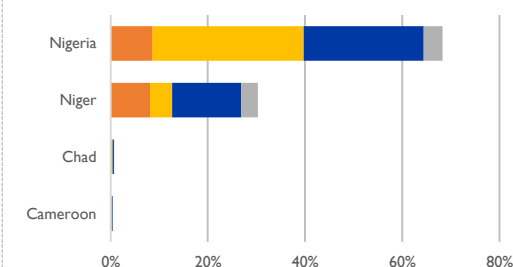
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

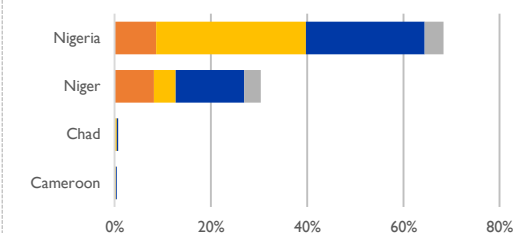
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



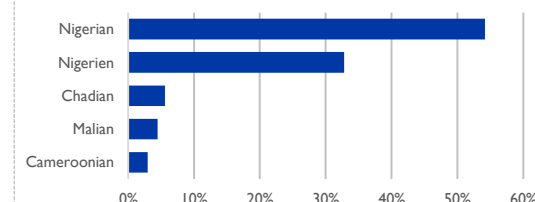
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED

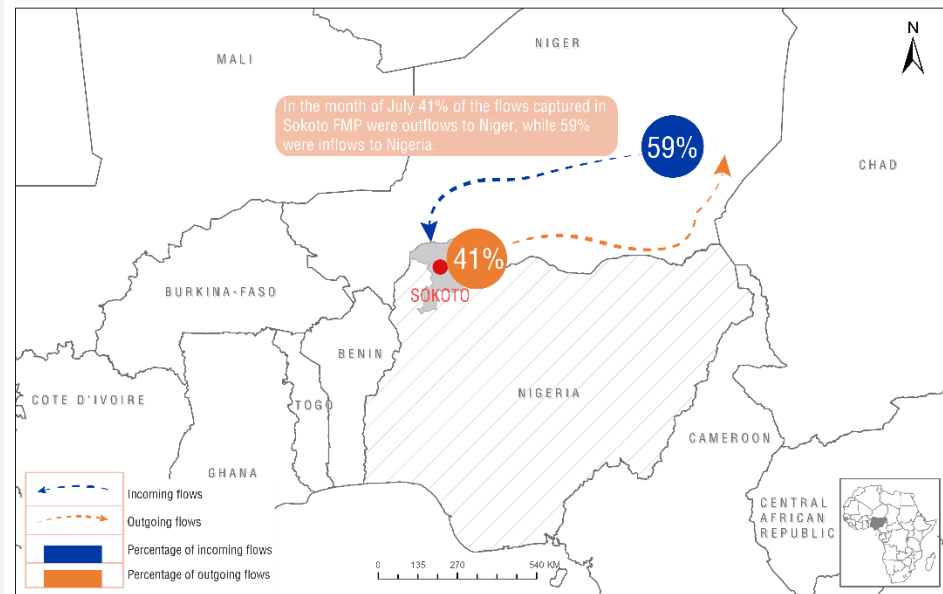


IOM, through its field teams, has rolled out the flow tracking tool to better understand the characteristics of the flows flowing through Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in **Sokoto**. The FMP observes the cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of Niger Republic. The Sokoto FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017** covering three migratory routes in Illela, Gada and Sabon-Birnin. Six enumerators, two in each location, carry out the task of monitoring.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the Flow Monitoring Point of Sokoto increased by forty-eight percent compared to June. The increase in movements recorded is as a result of the rainy season causing a lot of people from the region to travel back home to focus on farming activities also in preparation for the Islamic religious celebration, more Nigeriens are coming into Nigeria to sell their cattle hence, the increase in inflows. In July, Tahoua, Maradi and Dosso were the main cities of departure of population passing through Sokoto, whereas Tahoua, Maradi, Dosso, Agadez, Zinder and Diffa were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

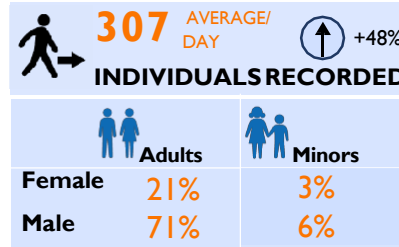
The main types of flows identified are, **Short term local movement** less than 6 months (52% of all flows), **Seasonal** (22% of all flows), **Economic migration** more than 6 months (22% of all flows) and **Tourism** (4% of all flows).

Four main modes of transport were identified: cars (54% of all flows), motorbikes (16% of all flows), buses (16% of all flows), bikes (9% of all flows), and others (5% of all flows). Nigerians and Nigeriens were the main nationalities observed this month.

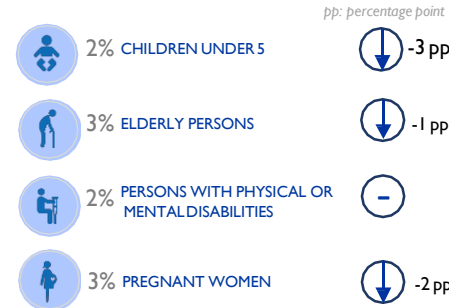


DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



DEMOGRAPHICS



VULNERABILITIES

Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	60	+10 pp
Nigeria	40	-10 pp

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

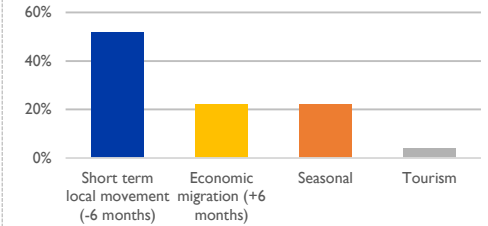
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	60	+10PP
Niger	40	-10PP

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

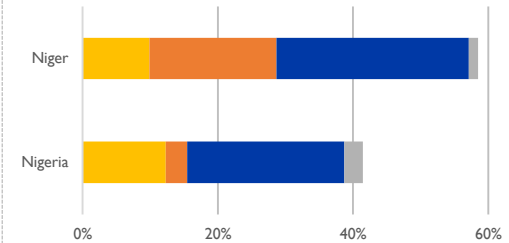
TRAVELERS' PROFILE

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)

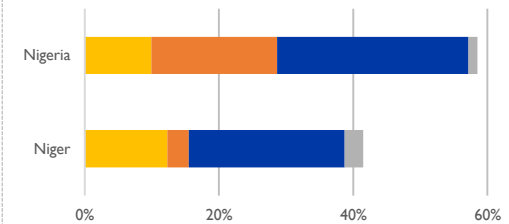
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



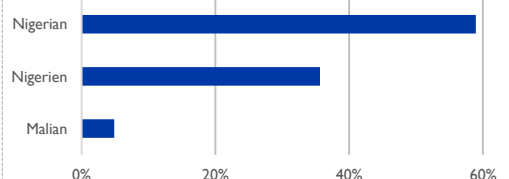
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

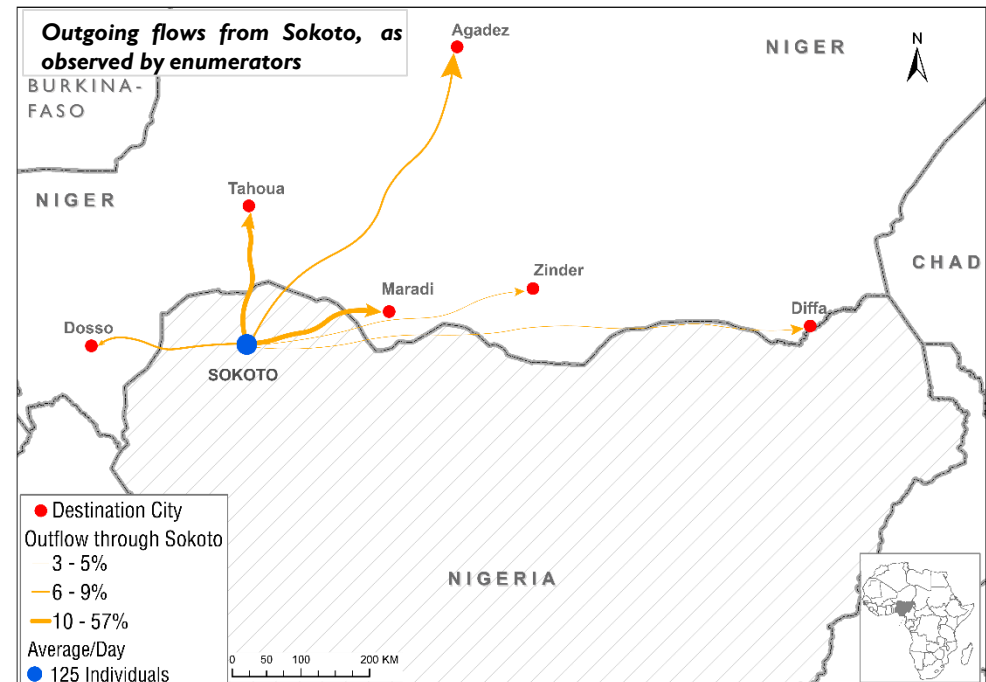
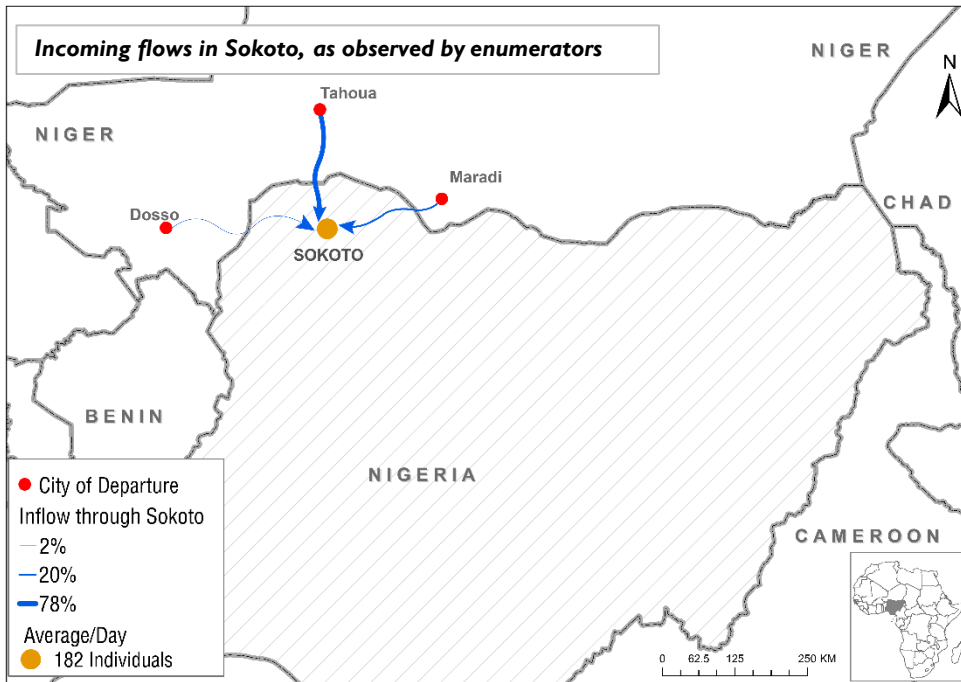


DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



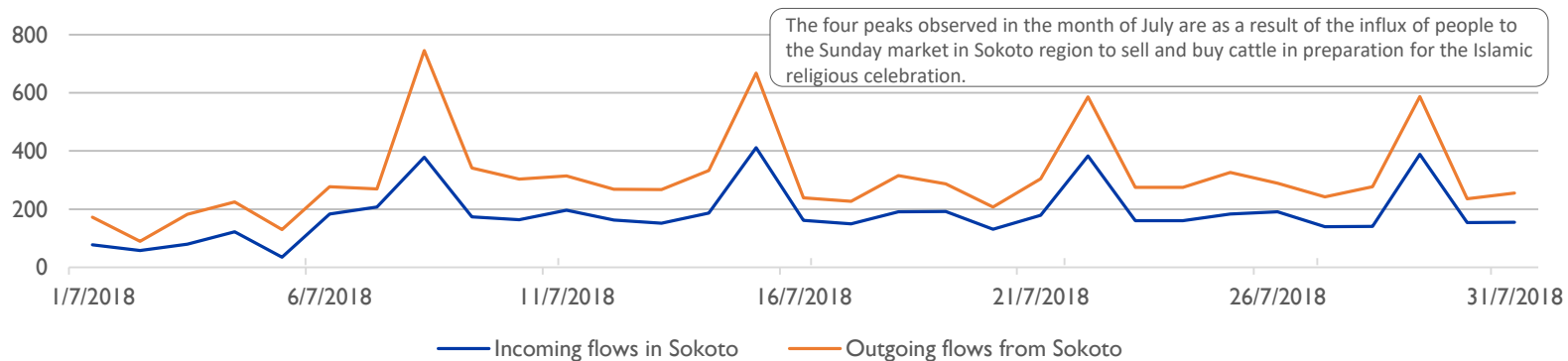
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





Base Map Source : ESRI. The maps in this report are for illustration purposes only. The depiction and use of boundaries, geographic names, and related data shown on maps and included in this report are not warranted to be error free nor do they imply judgment on the legal status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of such boundaries by IOM.

EVOLUTION OF FLOWS OF INDIVIDUALS OBSERVED IN JULY



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IOM, through its field teams, has rolled out the flow tracking tool to better understand the characteristics of the flows flowing through Flow Monitoring Point (FMP) established in **Kano**. The Kano FMP observes cross-border flows of migrants in and out of Nigeria towards the neighboring country of the Niger Republic.

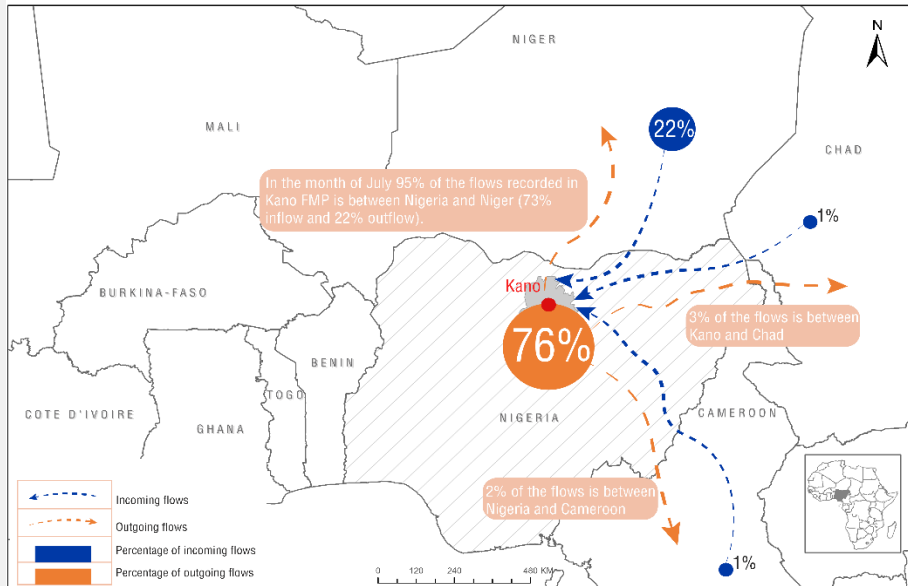
The Kano FMP has been collecting data since **March 2017** covering two migratory routes in Dala and Nasarawa LGAs of the Kano state. Six enumerators, three in each location, carry out the task of monitoring.

Results show that the daily average number of individuals observed at the FMP of Kano increased by two percent compared to June in the reporting period. The increase is reportedly due to the on-set of the rainy season on account of which people travelled back to their place of origin for farming activities.

In July, Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Ndjama and Center were the main cities of departure of population passing through Kano, whereas Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Ndjama and Center were the main cities of destination of observed flows.

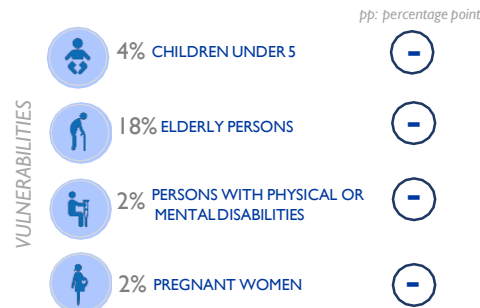
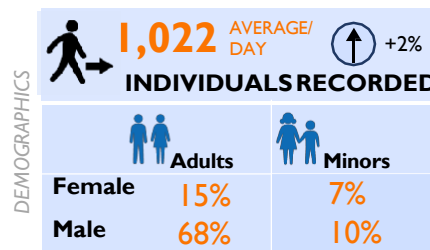
The main types of flows identified were: **Economic migration** more than six months duration (38% of all flows); **Short term local movement** less than six months (33% of all flows), **Seasonal** (21% of all flows) and **Tourism** (8% of all flows).

Two main modes of transport were identified: cars (65% of all flows) and buses (35% of all flows). Nigerians, Nigeriens, Chadians, Malians and Cameroonians were the main nationalities observed this month.



DEMOGRAPHICS

(collected through direct observation and interviews with bus drivers and station managers)



ORIGIN AND DESTINATION

Country of origin of vehicles	%	Variation
Nigeria	76	-1 pp
Niger	22	-
Chad	1	-
Cameroon	1	-

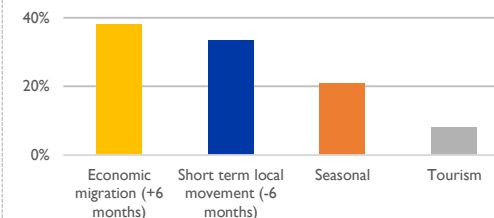
Country of destination of vehicles	%	Variation
Niger	73	-
Nigeria	24	+1 pp
Chad	2	-1 pp
Cameroon	1	-

Variations calculated based on data from the previous month

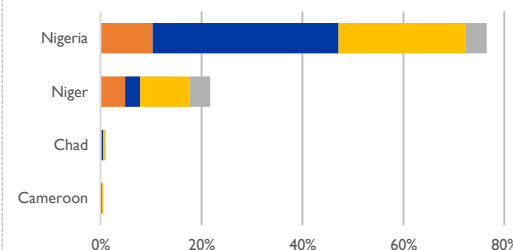
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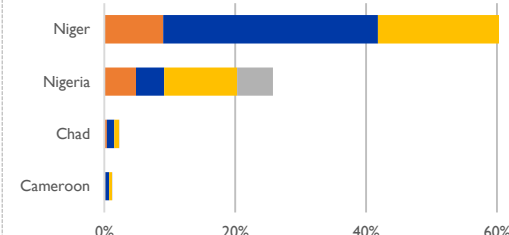
MAIN TYPES OF MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



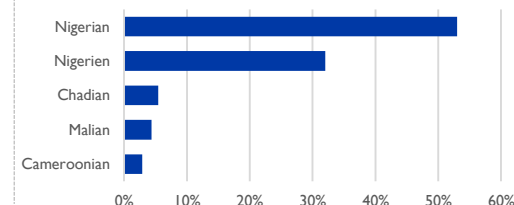
ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED

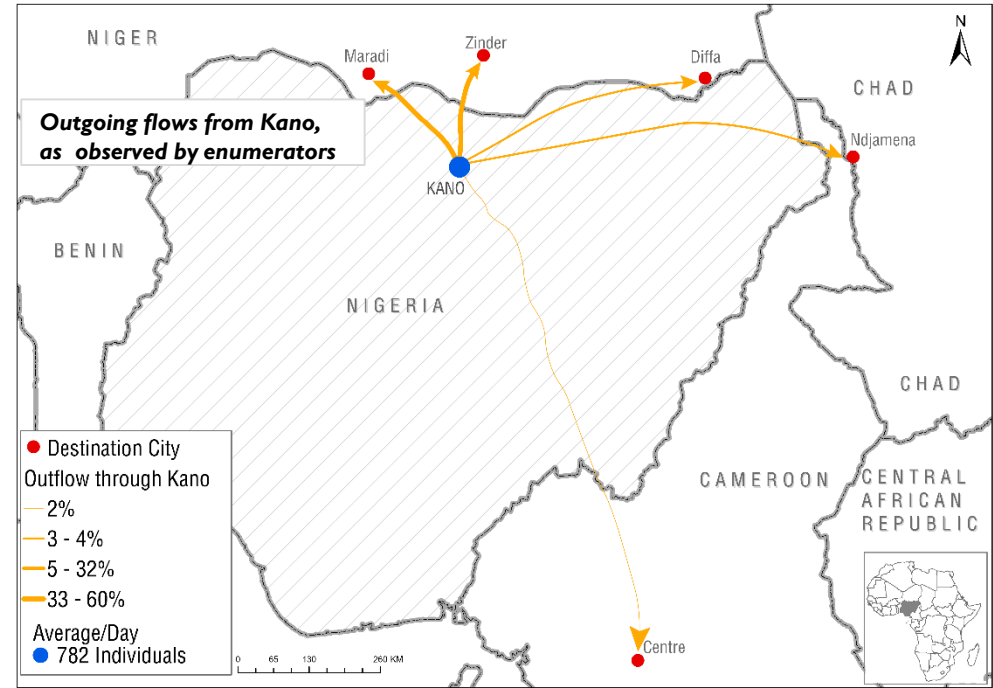
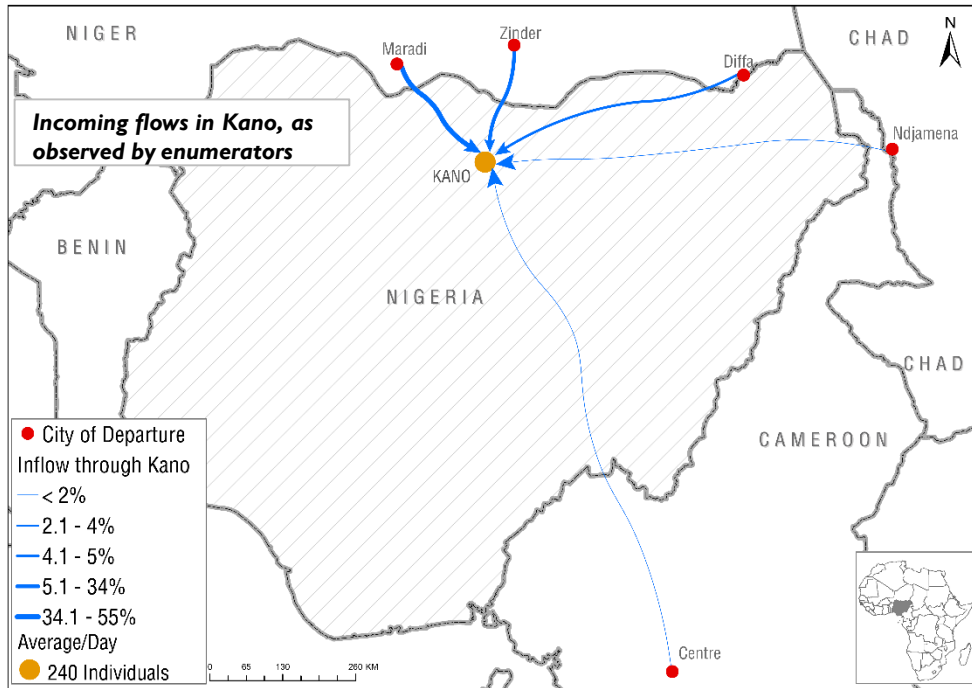


DESTINATION OF THE MOVEMENTS OBSERVED



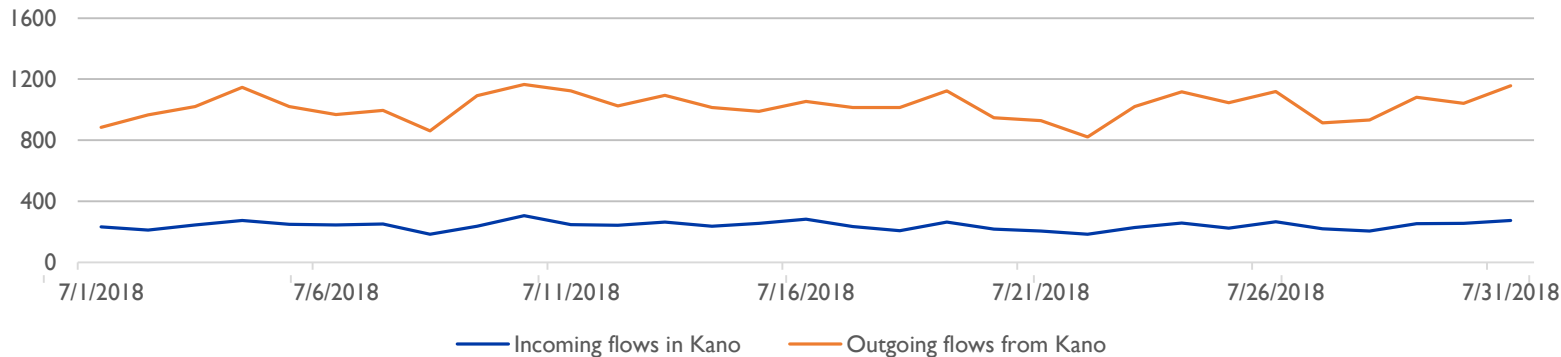
MAIN NATIONALITIES OBSERVED





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